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I further certify that the above application is now proceeding in the name of 2iC AUSTRALIA PTY LTD pursuant to the provisions of Section 104 of the Patents Act 1990.

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Second day of October 2003

J. Billingsley

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TEAM LEADER EXAMINATION
SUPPORT AND SALES

APPLICANT: Industrial Innovations & Concepts Pty Ltd

AUSTRALIA

PATENTS ACT 1990

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION

FOR THE INVENTION ENTITLED:

"A SPEARHEAD ASSEMBLY "

The invention is described in the following statement:-

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A Spearhead Assembly

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a spearhead assembly of the type used in mining applications for coupling downhole equipment to a wireline for lowering equipment down a drill hole or drill string and subsequently retrieving the equipment.

Background of the Invention

In various areas of downhole drilling, for example core drilling, a spearhead assembly is attached to a downhole tool to facilitate connection of that tool to an overshot which in turn is attached to a wireline. This allows the tool to be lowered into a drill hole and subsequently retrieved.

The spearhead assembly has a base in the shape of a squat cylindrical having a slot at one end in which is pivotally coupled a spearpoint which is configured for releasable latching to the overshot. When connecting a spearhead assembly to an overshot above ground, an operator can easily ensure correct alignment of the spearhead assembly and the overshot to ensure coupling. The tool can then be lowered through the drill string by virtue of the coupling of the overshot to the spearhead assembly. When a tool has reached the desired location, the overshot can be decoupled and withdrawn from the drill string to allow drilling to proceed. When it is necessary to withdraw the tool from the drill string, the overshot is again lowered into the drill string for coupling with the spearhead assembly.

The downhole coupling of the overshot and the spearhead assembly is generally reliable. However as the spearhead assembly is pivotally coupled, from time-to-time it can become locked against the internal diameter of the drill string and thus cannot be engaged by the overshot to allow withdrawal of the coupled tool. In this instance, it is necessary to withdraw the entire drill string in order to retrieve the tool.

The present invention was developed with a view to further increasing the reliability of downhole coupling between a spearhead assembly and an overshot.

Summary of the Invention

According to the present invention there is provided a spearhead assembly including:

a base provided with a slot at a first end, said slot opening onto a plurality of sequentially contiguous outer surfaces of said base;

a spearpoint having a proximal end pivotally coupled to the base and disposed in said slot, and a distal end extending beyond said base; and,

a spearpoint positioning system for biasing said spearpoint toward and holding said spearpoint in a selected one of a plurality of angularly spaced positions related to said outer surfaces.

Preferably each of said plurality of positions is characterised by said spearpoint extending substantially perpendicular to a plane containing parallel adjacent edges of said slot opening onto respective ones of said surfaces.

Preferably said spearpoint positioning system includes a plate through which said spearpoint passes and biasing means acting between said plate and said spearpoint to bias said plate against one of said surfaces.

Preferably said plate is provided with a plurality of apertures.

Preferably said plurality of surfaces includes a first surface which lies in a plane substantially perpendicular to a longitudinal axis of said base, whereby when said plate is biased against said first surface, said spearpoint is in a first position where it extends substantially parallel to said longitudinal axis.

Preferably said first surface is planar.

Preferably said plurality of surfaces includes a second surface, said second surface formed about said longitudinal axis, whereby when said plate is biased against said second surface, said spearpoint is in a second position extending substantially perpendicular to said longitudinal axis.

Preferably said plurality of surfaces includes a third surface located between said first and second surfaces, said third surface configured so that when said plate is biased against said third surface, said spearpoint is in a third position angularly spaced between said first and second positions.

Preferably said third surface is configured so that when said spear is in said third position, said spear extends at substantially 45° to said longitudinal axis.

Preferably said spear positioning system is arranged so that when said spearhead assembly is disposed within a drill string, said positioning system biases said spearpoint to said first position.

In one embodiment, said plate may have a peripheral edge which is substantially co-extensive with a peripheral edge of said first surface when said plate is biased against said first surface.

However in a alternate embodiment, said plate may have a peripheral surface which extends to, or beyond, said second surface when said plate is biased against said first surface.

Brief Description of the Drawings

An embodiment of the present invention will now be described by way of example only with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an embodiment of the spearhead assembly viewed from the side;

Figure 2 is a perspective of the spearhead assembly viewed from the front;

Figure 3 is a side view of the spearhead assembly disposed within a drill pipe and a spearpoint of the spearhead assembly in a first position;

Figure 4 is a side view of the spearhead assembly with the spearpoint in a second position; and,

Figure 5 is a side view of the spearhead assembly with the spearpoint in a third position.

Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiment

Referring to the accompanying drawings, a spearhead assembly 10 in accordance with an embodiment of this invention includes a base 12 provided with a slot 14 at a first end 16 which opens onto a plurality (in this instance three) sequentially contiguous outer surfaces 18, 20 and 22 of the base 12. A spearpoint 24 is pivotally coupled at its proximal end 26, which is disposed in the slot 14, to the base 12. A distal end 28 of the spearpoint 24 extends beyond the base 12. The spearhead assembly 10 includes a spearpoint positioning system 30 for biasing the spearpoint 24 toward, and holding the spearpoint 24 in a selected one of a plurality (in this case, three) of angularly spaced positions. These positions are characterised by the spearpoint 24 extending substantially perpendicular to parallel adjacent edges of the slot 14 which open onto the surfaces 18, 20 and 22. For example, in Figures 1-3, the spearpoint positioning system 30 holds the spearpoint 24 in a first position where the spearpoint 24 extends perpendicular to the plane containing parallel adjacent edges 32 (only one shown) of the slot 14 which open onto the surface 18. Thus, in this position, the spearpoint 24 extends in effect perpendicular to the plane containing the surface 18, and parallel to a longitudinal axis A of the base 12.

The slot 14 further includes edges 34 which open onto the surface 20. The spearpoint positioning system 30 can hold the spearpoint 24 in a position where it extends perpendicular to the edges 34 as depicted in Figure 4, ie substantially perpendicular to the longitudinal axis A. This may be considered as a second position for the spearpoint 24.

The slot 14 further includes edges 36 which open onto the third surface 22. Again, the spearpoint positioning system 30 can hold the spearpoint 24 in a third position depicted in Figure 5 where it extends substantially perpendicular to a plane containing the edges 36. In this instance, as the surface 22 tapers at an angle of 45° to the axis A, this coincides with the spearpoint 24 extending at an angle of 45° to the axis A.

The spearpoint positioning system 30 includes a plate in the form of a disc washer 38

and bias means in the form of a spring 40. The spearpoint 24 passes through the washer 38. The spring 40 acts between the washer 38 and a shoulder 42 (or like stop) machined or otherwise formed on the spearpoint 24. Thus, the spring 40 biases the washer 38 against the outer surface of the base 12. More particularly, the spring 40 biases the washer 38 against one of the surfaces 18, 20 or 22 depending on the position of the spearpoint 24.

A pivot pin 44 extends transversely through the portion of the base 12 containing the surface 20, as well as passing through the proximal end 26 of the spearpoint 24. In this way the pivot pin 44 pivotally couples the spearpoint 24 to the base 12 in a manner so that it can pivot about an axis parallel to the pivot pin 44 within the slot 14.

The spring 40 is pre-compressed so that it continually exerts a force on the disc 38 pushing the disc 38 into contact with surfaces 18, 20 or 22. Consequently, it would be appreciated that in order to move the spearpoint 24 between any two of its positions, a positive force must be applied in order to further compress the spring 40. Accordingly, in the absence of such a force, the spearpoint positioning system 30 tends to bias the spearhead assembly toward, and maintain the spearhead assembly in one of its above-described positions. This would be in contrast with the prior art where the spearhead assembly is able to pivot freely about a pivot pin. When the spearhead assembly 10 is attached to a downhole tool, and disposed within a drill pipe 46 (see Figure 3), the system 30 will tend to maintain the spearpoint 24 in a position where it extends parallel to the longitudinal axis A thus maximising the likelihood of positive coupling with the overshot. In effect, the system 30 acts to self-centralise the spearpoint 24 when the spearhead assembly is disposed within a drill pipe 46.

A boundary or edge 48 is formed between the first surface 18 and the third surface 22; with a further distinct boundary or edge 50 being formed between the third surface and the second surface 20. The self-positioning system 30 operates to provide a "click-type" action when the spearpoint 24 is pivoted beyond these edges between its first, second and third positions. The configuration of surfaces 18, 20 and 22, location of edges 48 and 50 and size of washer 38 can be arranged to control the angle by which the spearpoint 24 must be pivoted prior to "clicking over" from one position to another.

Referring to Figure 3, edge 48 and washer 38 are related so that the spearpoint 24 must pivot through an angle θ about the pivot pin 44 of approximately 40° in order that the system 30 will hold the spearpoint 24 in its third position (shown in Figure 5). However spearpoint 24 will contact the internal surface 52 of the drill pipe 46 prior to pivoting through the angle θ and thus the system 30 will maintain the spearpoint 24 in its first position (shown in Figure 3) while disposed in the drill pipe 46.

On the other hand if the surface 22 were more sharply inclined so as to move the edge 48 inwardly to a position 48' as shown in phantom on Figure 3, then the spearpoint 24 would need to pivot through a smaller angle β in order to be clicked over the third position depicted in Figure 5.

Hence, embodiments of the present invention provide a facility by which the angle of pivoting of the spearpoint 24 required for the system 30 to positively hold the spearhead assembly in a different position can be varied to suit the application at hand.

As previously mentioned, the angle by which the spearpoint 24 must be pivoted in order for the system 30 to change the position in which it holds the spearpoint 24 may also be governed by the dimensions of the washer 38. In the present embodiments, the washer 38 is of a dimension so as to substantially overlie the surface 18 and thus has a radius substantially the same as that of the edge 48. However by extending the radius of the disc 38 outwardly to say, the diameter of the second surface 20 or indeed the diameter of the base 12, the spearhead assembly 10 when located within the drill pipe 46 will be effectively constrained by the system 30 so as to be held in the first position where it extends parallel to the axis A.

When outside of the drill pipe 46, the system 30 can be used to hold the spearpoint 24 in any one of the first, second or third positions as depicted in Figures 3, 4 and 5 respectively for various purposes including manual coupling with an overshot.

As is common in spearhead assemblies, the base is provided with an axial hole 54 which is in fluid communication with the slot 14 to allow fluid to flow through the spearhead assembly 10.

Now that an embodiment of the invention has been described in detail, it will be apparent to those skilled in the relevant arts that numerous modifications and variations may be made without departing from the basic inventive concepts. For example, the base 12 is shown as being provided with three sequentially contiguous surfaces 18, 20 and 22 onto which the slot 14 opens. However two surfaces may be provided rather than three for example surfaces 18 and 20 only, or more than three surfaces may be provided.

Further, the spring 40 may be replaced by other bias means such as a rubber sleeve or a pneumatic cylinder. Also, the washer 38 may be provided with one or more axial holes to limit the effect of the washer 38 on the flow of fluid through the base 12.

All such variations and modifications are deemed to be within the scope of the present invention the nature of which is to be determined from the above description.

Dated this 21st day of August 2002.

INDUSTRIAL INNOVATIONS AND CONCEPTS PTY LTD
By Its Patent Attorneys
GRIFFITH HACK

Fellows Institute of Patent and Trade Mark
Attorneys of Australia

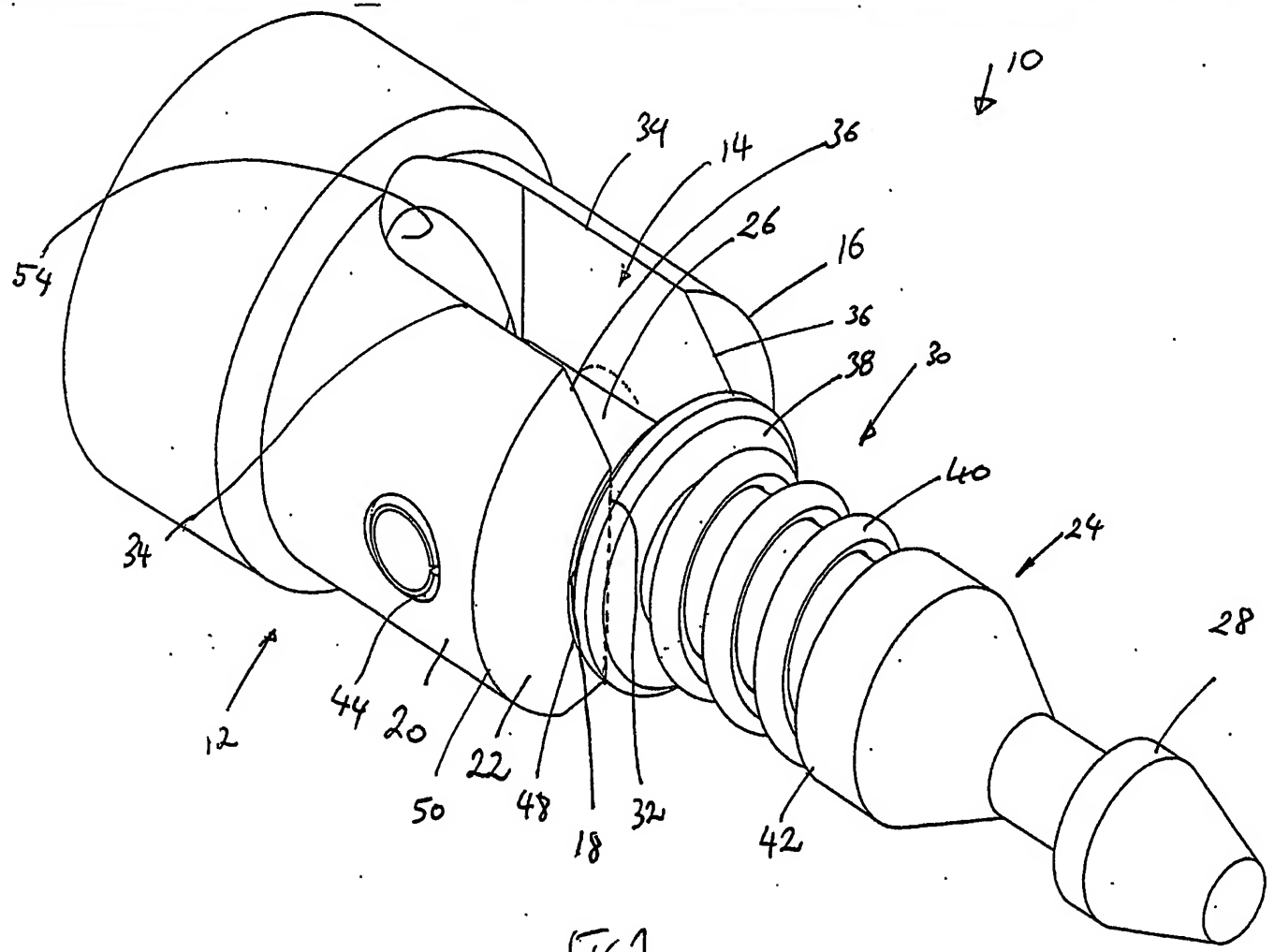

FIG 1

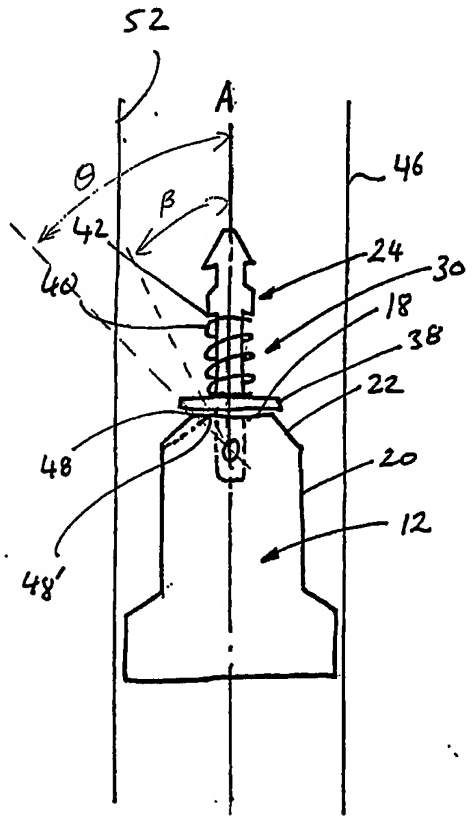

FIG 3

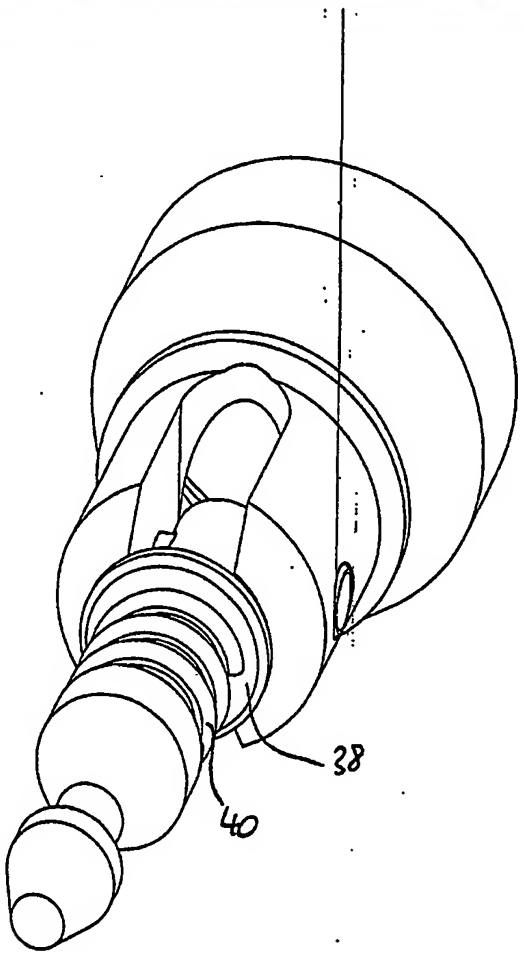

FIG 2

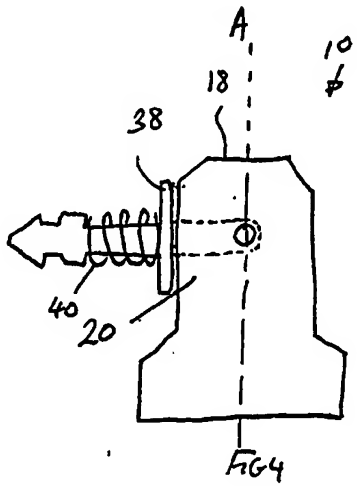

FIG 4

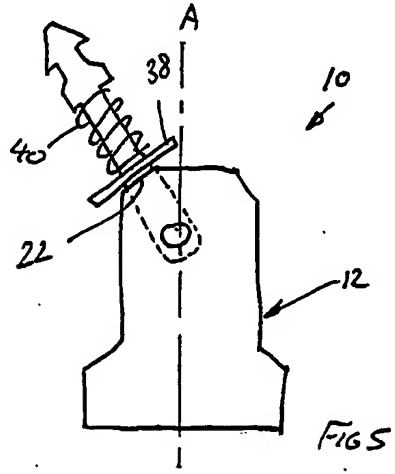

FIG 5